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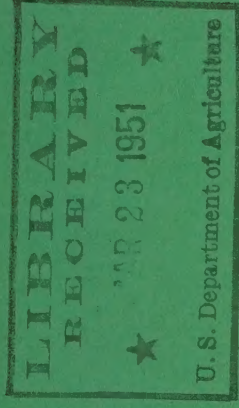
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CORNELI SEED COMPANY

Field, Grass and Garden Seeds

101 Chouteau Ave. ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

Mar. 8, 1951



Sec. 34.66, P. L. & R.

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MARKET QUOTATIONS

KEYSTONE



KOMMENTS

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF BETTER SEEDS

Vol. 28 No. 4

CORNELI SEED COMPANY, 101 CHOUTEAU AVE., ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

March 8, 1951

SPECIAL NOTICE!

For GARDEN SEED PRICES write for our
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS

ALFALFA in SHORT SUPPLY!

HERE IS SOME INFORMATION ABOUT AVAILABLE ORIGINS:

1. COLORADO— {Both are strains of Common Alfalfa which are produced in the same latitude as Kansas Common and are con- sidered as winter hardy, or even more so.
2. UTAH—
3. OKLA. APPROVED—SOLD OUT.
4. CERTIFIED BUFFALO—Developed from Kansas Common—makes more rapid recovery after cutting and carries RESISTANCE to BACTERIAL WILT which has destroyed thousands of acres of Kansas Common Alfalfa.
5. ARGENTINE—Used mostly in Southern States but is being used in the Northern Areas in short-rotation pastures and green manure crops.
6. ARIZONA—A Southern STRAIN of Common ALFALFA—This Alfalfa is considerably less winter-hardy than Northern and Central green Alfalfas and is recommended only for short-rotation or green manure.

HERE ARE SOME ADVANTAGES OF ARIZONA ALFALFA:

1. Considerably cheaper than most other Alfalfas.
2. Produces more nitrogen and a heavier growth for pasture or green manure the first year than do the more hardy strains of alfalfa.
3. Can be used with, or in-place-of, sweet clover in those areas where sweet clover is damaged by sweet-clover weevil.
4. May be more practical to use Arizona Alfalfa on fields subject to overflow than to risk the higher-priced Alfalfas on such fields.

SUPPLIES ARE BELOW NORMAL! PRICES COULD GO HIGHER! SAVE! ORDER NOW!



SEMESAN PRODUCTS

A TREATMENT FOR EVERY MAJOR CROP

In States which have not enacted Fair Trade Laws,
the prices shown below are suggested only.

COMMODITY AND NET WEIGHT OF PACKAGES	Minimum Wholesale Resale Prices (Prices to Dealers)	Minimum Retail Resale Prices (Prices to Consumers)
--------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------

New Improved CERESAN

For Wheat, Oats, Barley, Cotton, Sorghums,
Rye, Flax and Peas

	Single Unit
4-oz. can.....	\$ 10.80 case, 36 \$.50
1-lb. can.....	10.50 case, 12 1.30
4-lb. can.....	20.00 case, 6 4.35
40-lb. drum.....	29.40 pall 35.85
100-lb. drum.....	69.60 drum 85.00

CERESAN M

For Grains

14 oz. can.....	\$ 10.10 case, 12	\$ 1.25
3 lb. can.....	16.20 case, 6	3.55
40-lb. drum.....	29.40 drum	35.85
100-lb. drum.....	69.60 drum	85.00

CERESAN (2%)—For Cotton, Peas and Narcissus

1-lb. can.....	\$ 7.05 case, 12	\$.85
1 1/2 lb. can.....	15.25 case, 12	1.75
25-lb. pall.....	17.20 pall	21.25
100-lb. drum.....	64.75 drum	80.15

SEMESAN JR.—For Field, Sweet and Pop Corn

25-lb. pall.....	\$ 11.65 pall	\$ 12.85
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SEMESAN DEL—For Irish and Sweet Seed Potatoes

2-oz. pkg.....	\$ 38.85 case, 144	\$.50
1-lb. can.....	19.40 case, 12	2.30
4-lb. can.....	35.25 case, 6	7.50
40-lb. drum.....	58.40 pall	70.35
100-lb. drum.....	141.50 drum	166.00

SEMESAN—For Vegetables, Flowers and Turf

1 1/2-oz. env.....	\$ 17.40 case, 144	\$.20
2-oz. pkg.....	13.40 case, 36	.60
12-oz. can.....	24.80 case, 12	2.85
4-lb. can.....	63.05 case, 6	13.40
25-lb. pall.....	60.95 pall	72.65
100-lb. drum.....	238.00 drum	276.20

ARASAN—For Corn, Peanuts and Certain Vegetables

3/4-oz. pkg.....	\$ 10.80 case, 72	\$.25
8-oz. can.....	15.50 case, 24	1.00
4-lb. can.....	25.00 case, 6	6.00
25-lb. drum.....	24.00 drum	30.00
100-lb. drum.....	93.00 drum	115.00

ARASAN SF

3-lb. bags.....	\$ 50.20 case, 12	\$ 5.20
100-lb. drum.....	139.50	172.50

TERSAN "75"

3 lb. bags.....	\$ 50.00 case, 12	\$ 6.75
	Case	62.00

Special SEMESAN—For Golf and Lawn Turfs

1 lb. can.....	\$ 21.90 case, 12	\$ 2.50
4-lb. can.....	42.95 case, 6	8.90
25-lb. pall.....	44.00 pall	52.05
100-lb. drum.....	171.50 drum	197.60

F-531—For Golf and Lawn Turfs

25-lb. drums.....	\$ 30.00 drum	\$ 37.50 ea.
100-lb. drums.....	112.00 drum	140.00 dr.

ARMOUR VERTA GREEN PLANT FOOD ANALYSIS 5-10-5

	Dealer Each	Retail Each
100 lb. Bags.....	\$2.90	\$4.25
50 lb. Bags.....	1.85	2.65
25 lb. Bags.....	1.05	1.60
10 Lb. Bags (Bale of 6).....	.59	.90
5 lb. Bags (Bale of 12).....	.32	.50
1 lb. Bags (Bale of 32).....	.09	.15

3 tons or more (one shipment) less 5%.

Note: On orders for 500 pounds or more
above prices apply delivered your nearest railroad
station, shipment by rail only.

SWIFT VIGORO PLANT FOOD ANALYSIS 6-10-4

	⊕ Dealer Each	⊕ Retail Each
100 lb. Bags.....	\$2.90	\$4.25
50 lb. Bags.....	1.85	2.65
25 lb. Bags.....	1.05	1.60
10 lb. Bags (Bale of 6).....	.59	.90
5 lb. Bags (Bale of 12).....	.32	.50
1 lb. Bags (Bale of 32).....	.09	.15
Tablets (48 packages).....	3.96	.15

⊕ Prices higher in Eastern and Western States.

3 tons or more (one shipment) less 5%.

Note: On orders for 500 pounds or more
above prices apply delivered your nearest railroad
station, shipment by rail only.

SEED & FERTILIZER SPREADERS

RUBBER TIRES

Width	Capacity	Dealer Price Each	Suggested Retail Price
Salem 20 in.....	40 Lb.	\$ 8.05	\$ 11.50
Salem 30 in.....	80 Lb.	12.25	17.50
Salem 36 in.....	125 Lb.	24.85	35.50

STEAMED BONE MEAL (FERTILIZER)

	Dealer Each	Suggested Retail Each
100 lb. Bags.....	\$4.50	\$ 7.25
50 lb. Bags.....	2.50	4.00
25 lb. Bags (2 to carton).....	ea. 1.45	2.40
10 lb. Bags (6 to Carton).....	ea. .70	1.10
5 lb. Bags (12 to carton).....	ea. .40	.70
Ton Lots (100 lb. bags) ..	Per Ton	88.00

SHEEP MANURE

Weed Free — In 2 Color Paper Bags

	Per Bag	Per Ton
100 lb. Bags.....	\$2.35	\$45.00
50 lb. Bags.....	\$1.20; 25 lb. Bags .65	

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BUSINESS REPLY CARD

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CORNELI SEED COMPANY

101 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

MILORGANITE

	Dealer Each	Retail Each
100 lb. Bags.....	\$2.85	\$ 4.10
50 lb. Bags.....	1.75	2.50
25 lb. Bags.....	1.05	1.50
Ton Lots (100 lb. bags only) Per Ton.....	56.00

PEAT MOSS IN NEW HANDY PACKAGES HORTICULTURAL

	Dealer each	Suggested Retail each
Large Bales (in carton).....	\$3.60	\$ 5.00
Half Bales (in carton).....	2.60	4.15
1/4 Bales (in carton).....	1.70	2.75
2 Bu. Carton (8 to shipping car- ton) (\$10.80 for 8).....	ea. 1.35	2.25

POULTRY LITTER (Extra Dry)

	Dealer each	Suggested Retail each
Large Bales (Burlap).....	\$3.60	\$ 5.00
(25 Bale lots....\$3.50 per bale)		

2, 4-D WEED KILLERS

	DEALER PRICE PER GALLON	SUG- GESTED RETAIL PER GALLON
40% Butyl Ester (2.64 Pounds Acid Per Gallon)		
50 Gal. Drums.....	\$ 4.03	\$ 4.75
30 Gal. Drums.....	4.07	4.81
5 Gal. Drums.....	4.27	5.05
1 Gal. Cans (6 to Case).....	4.47	5.28

40% AMINE SALT SOLUTION (4 Lbs. Acid Per Gallon)

55 Gal. Drums.....	4.21	4.96
30 Gal. Drums.....	4.26	5.02
5 Gal. Drums.....	4.46	5.26
1 Gal. Cans (6 to Case).....	4.66	5.49

BRUSH KILLER

(4 Lb. 2, 4, 5-T Acid Per Gallon)		
50 Gal. Drums.....	10.21	12.03
30 Gal. Drums.....	10.26	12.09
5 Gal. Drums.....	10.46	12.33
1 Gal. Cans (6 to Case).....	10.66	12.56

BRUSH & WEED KILLER

(2 Lb. 2, 4-D Acid Per Gallon) (2 Lb. 2, 4, 5-T Acid Per Gallon)		
50 Gal. Drums.....	7.80	9.20
30 Gal. Drums.....	7.85	9.26
5 Gal. Drums.....	8.05	9.50
1 Gal. Cans (6 to Case).....	8.25	9.73

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**Your Complete Firm Name and Address Will Speed Delivery—Thanks**

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101 CHOUTEAU AVE
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Gentlemen:

"WE WARRANT TO THE EXTENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE THAT SEEDS OR BULBS SOLD ARE AS DESCRIBED ON THE CONTAINER WITHIN RECOGNIZED TOLERANCES. WE GIVE NO OTHER OR FURTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED."

Birdsfoot Trefoil is an excellent legume that should be included in all permanent pastures. because:

1. "It may be pastured without fear of bloat or prussic acid poisoning".
2. "Reports indicate that when once established, it will maintain good stands for many years even when abused by overgrazing and trampling, and that it will thicken under grazing management."
3. "It tends to remain green during the summer dry period when white clover turns brown and dies back because of heat and low soil moisture."
4. "Fall greenness is maintained after other legumes are blighted by frost, indicating its value for late fall grazing."
5. "Because of the perennial nature of Birdsfoot Trefoil under grazing, this plant will undoubtedly find extensive use as a permanent pasture crop in Illinois as soon as enough seed is available.

The preceding five statements were taken from various publications released by the University of Missouri and the University of Illinois. Other states are likewise very much enthused about Birdsfoot Trefoil for permanent pastures.

Read this folder for more information about this fine legume. Then, we are certain you will want to try Birdsfoot Trefoil in all your permanent pastures. See your dealer now, while he can still get seed for you.

Sincerely,

CORNELI SEED COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri

REP:FH



KEYSTONE · SEEDS · FOR · BIGGER · BETTER · CROPS



Photos: J. H. Staby

Trefoil .. a legume that lasts

BY RALPH D. WENNBLOM

SOME 30 years ago an Ohio farmer planted seeds of a "new legume" in one corner of his alfalfa field.

Today that legume—birdsfoot trefoil—is still going strong; in fact, it has spread over the entire field. Sounds almost like a weed, doesn't it? Actually, trefoil is a high-protein legume with about the same feeding value as alfalfa.

It has become popular in many parts of the country. If you don't know much about it, you'd better read on.

What farmers really like about birdsfoot is the way it grows and re-seeds on "problem" soils, where alfalfa and clovers fizzle out; and on slopes too steep for plowing.

Its deep, spreading roots can stand quite a bit of hot, dry weather. It doesn't make as much early spring growth as most legumes, but it makes up for that during July and August.

Of course, birdsfoot has some weaknesses. It's a slow starter; takes two or three years to get going. That means

that it isn't a legume for crop rotations. Its place is in permanent pastures. Also, seed is scarce and rather expensive.

Trefoil's stems are small and rather weak. That's why you'll want to plant it with a grass to help support it. Brome works fairly well, except that it sometimes offers too much competition.

Bluegrass and birdsfoot get along famously. Farmers in Iowa, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana report that once started in a bluegrass pasture you can count on trefoil to keep coming for a long, long time.

In April, 1942, Iowa State College seeded trefoil in a worn-out pasture. The bluegrass was on its last legs; the soil was thin and beginning to erode.

Since then, cattle have kept it eaten as close as they could bite it off—from early spring until the ground froze. The birdsfoot has spread and thickened.

Such over-grazing isn't recommended. But this experiment, as well as the experiences of more than 200 Iowa



Here's the kind of pasture cows dream about. As feed, birdsfoot trefoil is just as good as alfalfa and red clover. In pastures, it'll take a lot of heat, heavy grazing; has never caused a case of bloat.

farmers, have convinced them that trefoil can stand a lot of abuse.

Cattle like trefoil and make good gains. In tests last year at Indiana's Purdue Experiment Station a fertilized trefoil-bluegrass mixture produced 334 pounds of beef per acre. A nearby bluegrass pasture, also fertilized, managed to produce only 221 pounds per acre.

Best time for seeding, according to the Iowa folks, is early spring—about the time you seed alfalfa. Tear up the bluegrass as though you were fitting it for a crop of corn. Broadcast 4 to 5 pounds of seed per acre, then follow with a cultipacker. *Be careful to get the trefoil seeded shallow.* Inoculate with a special trefoil strain of bacteria.

Indiana has been trying late winter seedings. They prepare the seedbed in the fall, and broadcast the seed in February before the frost goes out.

There are two types of birdsfoot trefoil—broad-leaf and narrow-leaf. The broad-leaf seems to be the only one suited to Iowa conditions. Both types grow well in New York. In the Pacific Northwest, a strain of narrow-leaf seems best for heavy, wet soils.

Another kind—"big trefoil"—spreads from underground runners, and is best on wet, light soils in the Pacific Northwest and parts of the Southeast. It isn't as winter-hardy as birdsfoot.

While both trefoils will grow on poor soils, they do best when properly fed with lime and phosphorus; how much depending on the soil.

Birdsfoot hasn't done too well in the northern part of the Corn Belt. South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin have had trouble getting stands. States farther south aren't recommending it for land that will produce good crops of alfalfa and clovers. As a permanent pasture legume, however, they feel it's "worth a try."

Are you using BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL in your pasture mixtures?

YOU SHOULD BE!

Read these two articles and
turn the page for more
detailed information about
BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL!

then

*See your dealer
and place your order
NOW!*

Birdsfoot Makes Tough Pasture

*New Legume Stands Winter, Drouth,
Close Grazing; And Stock Likes It*

LOOKING for a pasture plant that will go far toward solving your grazing problems? A plant that is winter-hardy, drouth-resistant, nutritious and highly palatable?

Then try birdsfoot trefoil in your next pasture mixture and sit back and watch results.

Farmers and Soil Conservation Service employes are hailing it as the best thing to hit this section since the arrival of hybrid corn. It promises to be exactly what the doctor ordered for sick and worn-out pastures.

Talk to farmers like Harold Amundson, who operates a 400-acre farm in Goodhue county, Minnesota, and to Edwin Goplen, also in Goodhue county, who is one of the four farmer members of the Minnesota State Soil Conservation Committee.

They'll convince you that this legume with the strange name should be covering thousands of acres in the midwest. It probably will be when more farmers become acquainted with its value.

Goplen, who is chairman of the board of supervisors of the South Goodhue Soil Conservation Committee, has been testing birdsfoot trefoil on his farm for several years. Despite heavy grazing by both sheep and cattle, the legume has continued to grow and spread.

Last year, Goplen had 30 head of sheep grazing in the pasture. They cropped down the trefoil, but it continued to grow. It has a habit of blooming from midway in June until late in the fall. This assures a constant supply of seed to be scattered over the pasture. Ed is looking forward to the day when the pasture becomes a solid mass of birdsfoot trefoil.

"This legume has all the earmarks of being the answer to our pasture problem," he says. "The cattle like it very much. In this country, our blue grass pastures

fade out of the picture by the middle of June. Alfalfa doesn't work too well, and neither does clover for use in permanent pasture.

"But birdsfoot trefoil does. In combination with brome, we have something that will keep our pastures green and nutritious from early spring until frost."

Goplen's enthusiasm is shared by Robert Anderson, work unit conservationist with the South Goodhue district. In fact, Anderson is largely responsible for the growing trefoil acreage in the southern half of the county.

He became acquainted with the virtues of this legume while working at the SCS's nursery at Winona. When he was transferred to the South Goodhue office five years ago, he began looking for a better pasture legume. He found it in birdsfoot trefoil.

Today, you will find more birdsfoot trefoil in Goodhue county pastures than in any other county in Minnesota. And on the Amundson farm, you'll find the largest single planting—more than 13 acres.

What's more, Amundson plans to continue planting this legume until every foot of his pasture is covered with birdsfoot.

Why does Amundson like this legume so well? One reason is that he credits it with hiking his herd's butterfat production by almost 80 pounds. He milks about 36 cows, and has a herd average of 397.3 pounds of butterfat.

Birdsfoot trefoil is relatively new in the United States. Altho it was used for experimental plantings in the early 1900's, only recently has it attracted much attention. Plantings in New York, Oregon and California demonstrated its value for pasture and served as centers for increase of seed for additional plantings.

Birdsfoot trefoil is variable, and regional strains show marked differences in growth and adaptation.

More Information
About
BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL
(Lotus Corniculatus)

ADAPTATION:

1. Climate: Birdsfoot Trefoil has been found growing wild as far North as New York and as far South as Alabama. It is well-adapted throughout Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio.
2. Soils: Will grow on soils that are too poor for Alfalfa. Makes good growth on sandy and light gravelly soils as well as on heavier clay loam. It is rather drought resistant and should become as popular as Lespedeza on the poorer soils.

SOWING THE SEED:

1. Time: Early spring is best because this will give the young plants more time to build up reserve to prevent winter killing. However, a great deal of early fall sowing has been successful, as well as late winter seeding in which case the seed bed is prepared in the fall and the seed is broadcast in February or March before the frost leaves the ground.
2. Rate of Seeding: 5 to 10 lbs. per acre is ample when sown alone 2 to 4 lbs. when included in mixtures. The seed cost per acre is low due to the small amount of seed needed per acre.

HOW TO ESTABLISH A GOOD STAND:

Prepare a good, compact seed bed. Inoculate the seed with a special Birdsfoot Trefoil inoculation and broadcast the seed or drill with boots out of the ground. Then press the seed into the ground with a cultipacker or roller. Do not ever cover over $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. This legume cannot stand too much shade when young, so be sure to keep grass and weeds clipped or grazed until the Birdsfoot has become established. Old pastures may be seeded with fair results by early spring seeding after the sod has been thoroughly torn-up with a spring-tooth harrow or similar implement.

See Your Dealer Now!

**ALWAYS INSIST ON KEYSTONE BRAND SEEDS WHEN
YOU NEED SEEDS OF ANY KIND!**